241 In the twenties there were only a few "German" ploughs and steel harrows and a couple of horse-drawn rakes for the whole Livonian sea-coast. Grain was being threshed partly by hand, partly by a machine which was bought before the first World War.

The smallness of the fields is partly compensated by the gardens which are to be found in every household. In the gardens are grown a few apple trees, berries, and various kinds of vegetables, such as cabbages, carrots, beets, peas, beans, radishes, turnips and [221] chicory. The Livonians used to be famous for their apiculture, but after the first World War this has been neglected.

233 Cattle raising had regressed in the
422 twenties as a result of the war. Before the war, because of the moist valley meadows between the woods and the sands, it had been a fairly flourishing enterprise. Even the small farmers kept several cows for which they rented some meadowland from the baron. The larger farmers had at least ten cows.

226 The main means of livelihood of the Livonians is fishing. The fishing begins early in the spring at the time of the ice breaking and lasts until the sea freezes, usually about Christmas time. During milder winters fishing sometimes goes on all the time. Early in the spring, usually in April, the fishing of salmon and codfish begins. In May comes the flounder

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TABLE 1.—*Wages of Agricultural Laborers in Estonia, 1937, on Yearly and on Summer Contracts, by Age and Sex*

[Average exchange rate of kroon in 1937=about 27 cents]

Age of workers	Yearly contract (with board)				Summer contract (with board)			
	Average yearly wage		Average monthly wage		Average yearly wage		Average monthly wage	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1937:	*Krooni*	*Krooni*	*Krooni*	*Krooni*	*Krooni*	*Krooni*	*Krooni*	*Krooni*
15–17 years	208.8	147.6	17.4	17.3	166.8	140.0	25.8	23.3
18–24 years	310.8	222.0	25.9	18.5	225.1	166.7	35.2	26.9
25–50 years	336.0	242.4	28.0	20.2	248.2	167.4	40.6	27.4
Over 50 years	296.8	226.6	24.9	18.8	205.5	131.8	32.4	22.2
Averages, 18–50 years:								
1933	172.8	128.4	14.4	10.7	121.5	90.2	19.5	14.7
1934	200.4	141.6	16.7	11.8	142.8	103.8	22.7	16.6
1935	224.4	157.2	18.7	13.1	163.4	116.0	26.2	18.4
1936	265.2	192.0	22.1	16.0	195.1	137.8	30.9	22.3
1937	326.4	234.0	27.2	19.5	237.9	167.0	38.1	27.1

Wages paid day laborers in Estonian agriculture vary according to season—seeding, haymaking, and harvesting. Table 2 gives the range in day laborers' wages (with board) according to season and the average for the three seasons for the years 1933 to 1937.

TABLE 2.—*Wages of Day Laborers in Estonian Agriculture, 1933 to 1937, by Sex and Year*

Year	Daily wage (with board)			
	Range, according to season		Average (3 seasons)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Krooni	*Krooni*	*Krooni*	*Krooni*
1933	1.11–1.34	0.83–1.07	1.21	0.95
1934	1.20–1.55	.98–1.25	1.39	1.10
1935	1.47–1.80	1.10–1.40	1.60	1.26
1936	1.74–2.14	1.31–1.72	1.90	1.49
1937	2.09–2.53	1.57–2.03	2.29	1.80

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Herders are paid according to age. Average wages (with board) for the summer season and per month in 1937 were 108.9 krooni and 19.9 krooni, respectively. Herders up to 15 years of age received 77.0 krooni per summer season and 16.9 krooni per month; 15 to 17 years of age, 127.1 krooni and 20.6 krooni; and those over 17 years of age, 140.9 krooni and 22.5 krooni.

Monthly wages, according to contract, of agricultural laborers and general cost-of-living indexes are given in table 3 for the years 1933 to 1937.